

87-1948

Supreme Court, U.S.

FILED

MAY 24 1988

JOSEPH F. SPANGLER

CLERK

CASE #

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1987

REGINALD B. SNYDER,

Appellant

Vs.

THE NOMINATION PETITION

OF JEAN T. WILSON, CANDIDATE FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Appeal from the Supreme  
Court of Pennsylvania

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

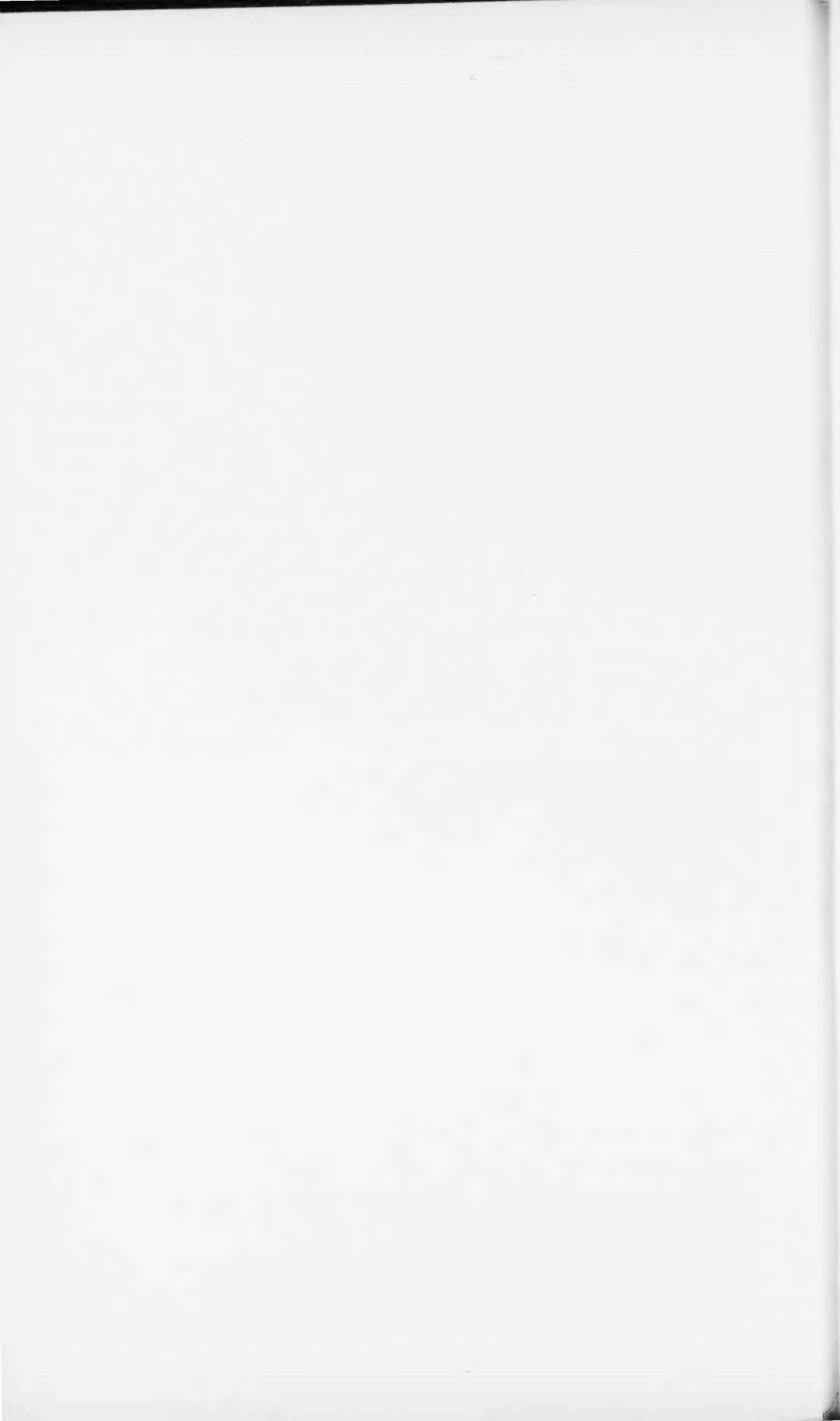
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REGINALD B. SNYDER  
2672 Bristol Rd.  
Warrington, PA 18976  
(215) 343-2454

Appellant in  
Pro Per

10/1/87



Questions Presented

Can the U.S. Supreme Court assume Jurisdiction and become a court of last resort, in a case which was wrongfully quashed? The action of quashing was from a State Supreme Court which was a court of direct and first appeal.

Should the U.S. Supreme Court order the State (Secretary of the Commonwealth) to set aside the Candidacy of Jean T. Wilson and declare the Candidate with the largest number of legal votes the nominee, and therefore correct the fraud bestowed upon the people of a State legislative district?

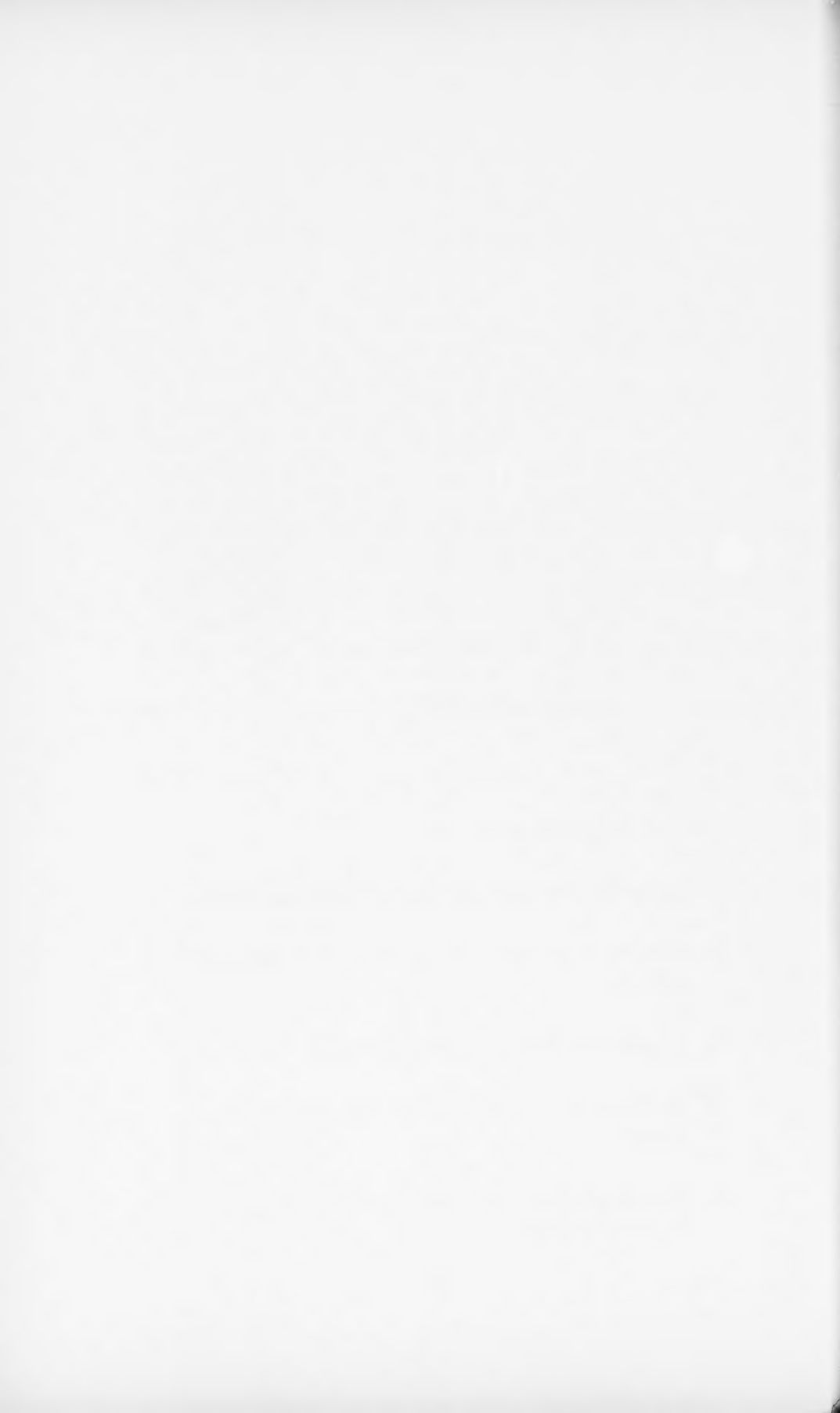


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Enclosures Copies of

- A. Original Petition to Commonwealth Court
- B. Notice and Addendum to Commonwealth Court
- C. Appeal to Pa. Supreme Court
- D. Petition to reconsider to Pa. Supreme Court
- E. Oral argument to be presented to U.S. Supreme Court



## TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

RE: RULE 1115 ( 4 ) RULES OF APPELLATE  
PROCEDUREIN REVIEW

Among the candidates that filed to run for Representative in the General Assembly for the 144th district, was one Benjamin Wilson. Benjamin Wilson passed away on the sixth of March, 1988.

Persons circulated petitions to nominate the widow of Benjamin Wilson and turned in 342 written names.

Candidate Snyder objected to the petitions and in open court using a handwriting expert set aside 65 names.

The court made an interpretation of a 1937 code that would allow her name on the ballot with as little as 217 names. This would sidestep the requirement of a threshold of 300 signatures.





This was an interpretation of the word majority, petitioner respectively submits to the Justices of this court that there are reasons to appeal this opinion and disregard this use of the word majority.

#### SUPRESSED EVIDENCE

Another reason for this appeal is the non acceptance of our contention concerning Notary Jurits.

#### TRANSCRIPTS

Transcripts of our hearing March 31, 1988 in Commonwealth Court reflect a disorderly proceeding in which the attorney for the respondent appears to have conspired with the judge, both in the requiring of a handwriting expert, and the suppressing of certain evidence.



OPINION

Then in the judges opinion the record shows he admitted that a handwriting expert was not necessary, cited section #1921 ( c ) which lists the methods of finding legislative intent, and conjectured a conflict between two general provisions of the election code.

FINDING

Researching the 1937 law disclosed that for a replacement candidate to be placed on a ballot, a Death Certificate must be filed with the new candidates petitions. No Death Certificate was in fact filed.

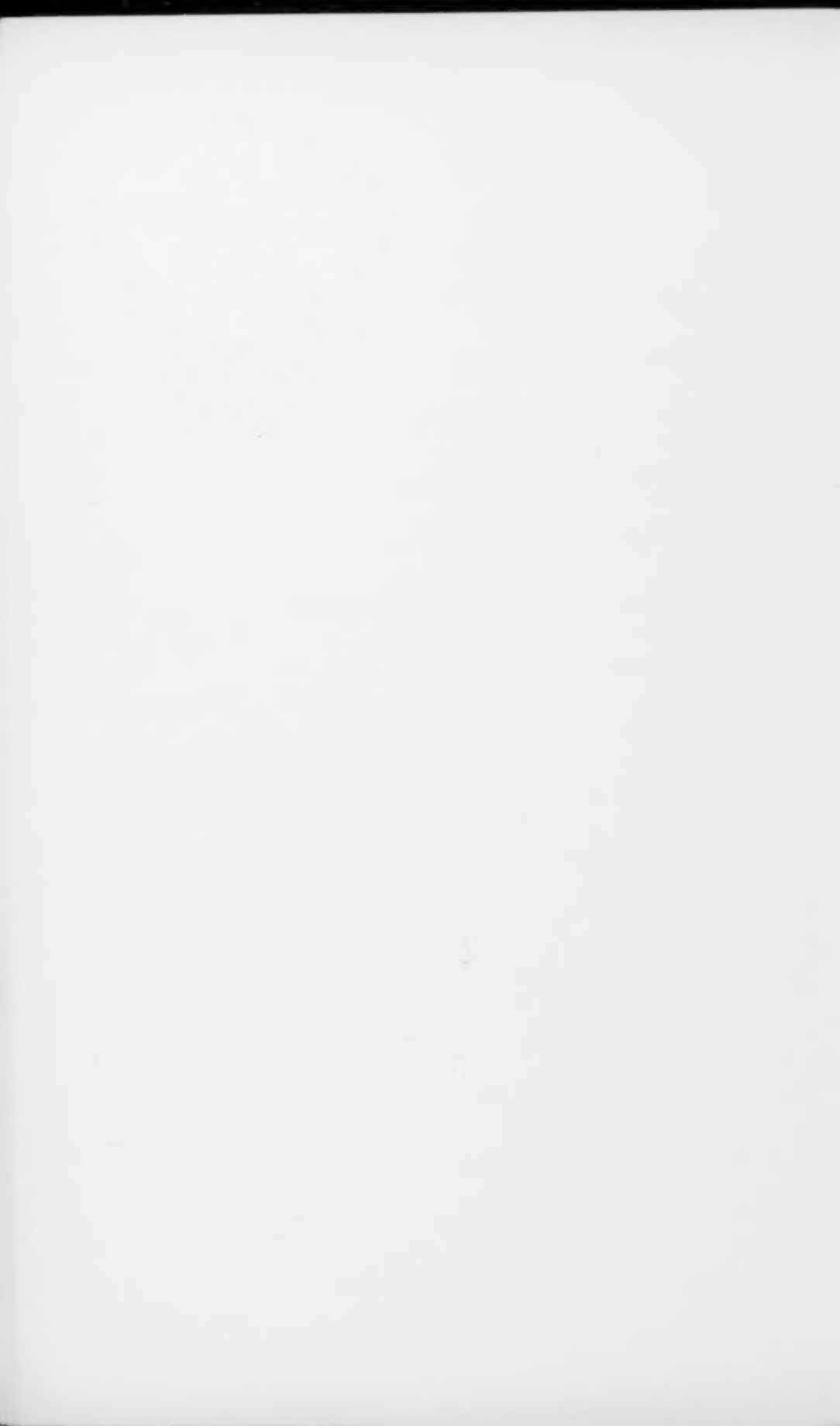


Plea

The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court has wrongfully denied my appeal. Therefore it is averred that when the State Supreme Court wrongfully denied my direct appeal the U.S. Supreme Court has become my court of last resort, and first appeal. And therefore should assume Jurisdiction of this case.

Attempted Appeal to be reviewed

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania heard oral argument of my appeal on 4/13/88. My appeal was filed 4/12/88 No. 359 E.D. Allocatur Dkt. On 4/18/88 the State Supreme Court decided to Quash my appeal citing Pa. R.A.P. 903 ( c ) ( 2 ). Section 903 ( c ) ( 2 ) requires appeals to be made in 10 days. I then filed a request to reconsider on 4/25/88 citing that an appeal was made within 7 days. My request was denied on 4/25/88.



NOTE

The Commonwealth Court Opinion Entered the official record on April 5, 1988

CONCLUSION

Appellant requests the Supreme Court of the United States by Judges of said court:

To review enclosed information and upon agreement that appellant was denied a proper due process, and upon agreement that appellee has not complied with Pennsylvania law pertaining to nomination petitions, set a hearing date and issue an order removing the name Jean T. Wilson from the ballot to be printed for the November 1988 election.





Section 3477 of the Pennsylvania Election Code allows for the setting aside of an illegal candidate, even after a primary or general election.

Under 3477 the Pennsylvania Supreme Court can declare that the person with the greatest number of legal votes is to be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as nominated or entitled to an office.



Petitioner hereby gives Notice of Appeal from  
 the order entered in this case #359 E.D. State  
 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to the following.

Jean T. Wilson	by first class mail
12 Farview Rd.	
Chalfont, Pa. 18914	

Allen C. Warshaw, Esquire	by first class mail
240 North Third Street	
Harrisburg, Pa. 17108	

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court	hand
Room 468 City Hall	delivery
Phila., Pa. 19107 (215) 560-6370	

The foregoing is a accurate and true copy of our  
 appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sworn and  
 Subscribed this

Reginald B. Snyder  
 2672 Bristol Rd.  
 Warrington, Pa. 18976

\_\_\_\_\_ day of

\_\_\_\_\_ 1988

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